



POETRY.

THE LAST EVE OF SUMMER.

'Tis the last eve of Summer
In silence profound,
O'er field and o'er forest
Now closing around.
Farewell to the pleasures
Which round us have played;
Farewell to the summer,
Its sunshine and shade.

The husbandman's labors
Have met their reward;
The harvest is gathered,
The garner is stored;
The orchard is blushing,
The cornfield is pale,
The foliage is drooping,
Its verdure must fall.

The cricket is singing
Its requiem alone,
O'er the season departed
Its shrill notes make moan;
The nightingale's warblings
Strike faint on the ear,
With song more melodious,
Its close drawing near.

Farewell to the summer,
Its sunshine and shade,
By the whisperings of nature
Its requiem is said.
Farewell its green drapery
That curtained the wood;
Farewell all its pleasures
Of field and of flood.

And oh, may life's summer,
Whose solstice is near,
Glide as gently to autumn,
As that of the year;
And may wasting age gathering
Rich fruits of the past,
Be shrouded in honor
Serenely at last.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

JOURNALS OF THE HOUSE.

Tuesday 27th Sept. 1836.

One o'clock, P. M.

The house attended upon his Excellency with the address, to which he made the following answer:—

Mr. Speaker, and

Gentlemen of the house of Assembly, I thank you for the address and I shall take care that in pursuance of the promise made in my speech from the throne, no time shall be lost in laying before you the answer of our most gracious Sovereign, to your address of last session, on the state of the Province. I shall at the same time cause to be communicated, the other documents, which his Majesty has commanded to be presented to you.

Castle of St. Lewis,

Quebec, 27th Sept. 1836.

On motion of Mr. Morin, the said answer was referred to the Committee of the whole House on the state of the Province.

Adjourned till 5 o'clock P. M.

Tuesday 27th Sept. 1836.

Five o'clock P. M.

GOSFORD, GOVERNOR IN CHIEF.

In pursuance of the intention expressed in his speech at the opening of the present session, the Governor in Chief transmits to the House of Assembly a copy of the answer which the King has been graciously pleased to return to the Address on the State of the Province, voted to his Majesty by the Assembly during their last session; together with a copy of the Instructions under which the Governor in Chief assumed the government of the Province, and of those addressed to himself and his Colleagues in the Royal Commission.

Castle of St. Lewis, Quebec,
27th Sept. 1836.

Copy No. 87.

Downing Street, 7th June 1836.

MY LORD,—His Majesty having had under his consideration the address of the House of General Assembly of Lower Canada on the state of public affairs in that Province, has commanded me to convey to the house, through your lordship, the following answer:

The King contemplates with deep regret, the ill success of his Majesty's efforts to remove from the minds of the Representatives of the people of Lower Canada, those distrusts and jealousies with which they appear unfortunately to have been affected. Conscious, however, that his measures have been dictated by an earnest solicitude for the welfare of all classes of his Canadian Subjects, unmix'd with any motive of a less just and liberal character, his Majesty awaits with tranquillity the result of this long and painful discussion, assured that when the misconceptions of the moment shall have passed away his labors for the prosperity of Lower Canada will be repaid by the confidence of the inhabitants of that province, of whatever class or national origin.

His Majesty is sustained and encouraged in these hopes by observing that the

House of Assembly were led to grant the supplies only for six months, and to prefer their present complaints, apparently in consequence of the publication of some detached passages from my Dispatch of the 17th of last July, on which passages the House have founded the remark, 'That the researches authorized by his Majesty for the purpose of ascertaining the means of doing justice to his Canadian subjects were on several of the most essential points limited by preconceived opinions and anticipated decisions.'

This supposition, even if it had received any countenance from the insulated extracts from my Instructions to you and your colleagues in the Canada commission, which were brought under the notice of the House of Assembly, would have been entirely removed if the House had been in possession of the whole of those Instructions. They would have found not that the general tenor of those Instructions favored an entire freedom of enquiry and judgment by the commissioners, but that the most unequivocal language had been studiously employed for the express purpose of countering the opposite opinion. I know not how it would have been possible to have expressed his Majesty's gracious intentions in terms stronger or more unambiguous. In my dispatch of the 17th July last, I stated that 'Although your duty as commissioner would be exclusively to enquire to deliberate, and to report, yet within the sphere of that duty you were placed under no restrictions, excepting such as the necessity of the case, or your own judgment might prescribe.'

I concluded my instructions by disclaiming 'the remotest intention of fettering your discretion, or of restricting in any degree the exercise of your own judgments, either as to the subjects of enquiry, or the opinions at which you might arrive.' I observed that in the course of your investigation new topics would occur to you, and new views of topics already familiar would present themselves. You will not, I added, 'on any occasion, or for any reason, shrink from the explicit declaration of your sentiments. You will not decline any enquiry, the prosecution of which may promise benefit to the colony or to the mother country.'

If the whole of my Dispatch of the 17th July had been before the House of Assembly, they would have found in these and other passages, a sufficient disproof of the supposition that your enquiry was limited by any pre-conceived opinions or anticipated decisions.

It is indeed true that in approaching this subject I recorded reasons which strongly enforce the closest possible adherence to the existing constitution of the Provincial Government. In every part of his extensive Dominions it has been the constant object of his Majesty to correct real abuses, and to introduce such improvements as the existing state of society, and the deliberate voice of public opinion have appeared to demand. But to reconcile necessary changes with the stability of political and social institutions has been no less an object with his Majesty. At once to reform in the spirit of the constitution, and to oppose changes conceived in a contrary spirit, is a duty which the King will never shrink from avowing his intention to fulfil.

In conformity with this rule you were directed to 'apply yourselves to the investigation of this part of the general subject, endeavoring to ascertain how far the legislative council has really answered the original objects of its institution, and considering of what amendments it may be susceptible.' You were also informed that 'when your report should have been received his Majesty would take into his most serious consideration the questions whether there are any amendments in the law on this subject, which it would be fit to propose for the consideration of the Imperial Legislature; and which being founded on the principles and conceived in the spirit of the Act of 1791, may be calculated to render the practical operation of that statute more conformable to the wishes and intentions of its framers.'

If it required what definite meaning is to be attached to the terms which I have thus employed, I answer that the principle of the constitution of 1791, is, that there shall be two distinct and independent Houses of Legislature. Adhering to this general principle, it remains for your lordship and your colleagues, acting on the instructions addressed to you as Commissioners, to enquire how the most effectual means can be taken for securing such a Legislative Council as shall enjoy at once a due share of public confidence, and a full exercise of an enlightened and independent judgment on all matters submitted for its consideration.

The fears of some, and the hopes of others, have placed a more narrow con-

struction on the extracts from my dispatch of the 17th July. In disavowing that meaning I make no new concession, but simply adhere to the views which I was honored by his Majesty's commands to express before. Such the intentions of his Majesty's confidential advisers were on this subject in July last, such they still continue.

The address further advances a complaint connected with the executive government of Lower Canada, a complaint which does not find a place either in the 92 resolutions or in any of the earlier addresses or votes of the house of assembly. The house now, however, state the necessity of establishing in the province what is termed 'a responsible and popular government.'

Understanding these expressions in their obvious sense, his Majesty is happy to declare that they do not advance beyond the principles by which it is his pleasure and command that the executive Government of Lower Canada should be administered. It is his Majesty's desire and injunction that full and early explanations should be afforded to the Representatives of the people, of the important measures adopted by the government, that the assembly should enjoy the most ample opportunity of explaining both to the King himself and to his Majesty's Representative, in the province, their opinions and their wishes respecting every such measure, that the imputed misconduct of any public officer, with the exception of his Majesty's Representative, the Governor, who must be responsible directly to the King and the Imperial parliament should be closely and impartially investigated, that means should be devised for bringing to trial and punishment within the province itself every such officer to whose charge any malversation in office may be laid; and that effectual security should be taken for the zealous co-operation of all subordinate officers in every measure advised by the Legislature and sanctioned by the King for the general welfare of his Majesty's subjects.

The address of the assembly calls upon his Majesty to recommend to parliament the repeal of the British statute respecting the tenure of land in Lower Canada. If the house had been in possession of my dispatch of the 17th July, they would have probably waived this application. They would have been aware that the reluctance of the King to recommend to parliament any measure which could be plausibly represented, as an unnecessary interference with the internal affairs of the province, is the single obstacle to the introduction of a bill on that subject.

The address proceeds to demand the repeal of the act and revocation of the charter under which the British North American Land Company is incorporated, and the resumption of the lands which have been sold to them. I shall not, I trust, be thought forgetful of what is due to the privileges & dignity of the house, if I do not shrink from the avowal of any opinion deliberately entertained by the Ministers of the Crown, though it be not in accordance with the sentiments of the representatives of the Canadian people. I must, therefore, state that his Majesty's Government cannot proceed to the consideration of the questions raised by the assembly respecting the British North American Land Company, unless it can first be established in due course of law that the claim of the company to their lands is invalid. No considerations, however urgent, of temporary or apparent expediency, not even the desire to conciliate the good-will of the assembly of Lower Canada, than which no motive can be of greater weight, could reconcile his Majesty to a measure, the principle of which would endanger the foundation of all proprietary titles, and all social rights.

The remaining topics embraced in the address require, on the present occasion, no very lengthened notice, because, when attentively considered, that document does not appear to advance any principle respecting them essentially different from those which are admitted or maintained in my dispatch of the 17th July.

Respecting judicial independence, the assembly frankly admit the entire coincidence, between the opinions of his Majesty's Ministers and their own.

With regard to the settlement and management of the unclaimed lands, and to all questions of finance, I trust I am not mistaken in supposing that no essential difference in principle exists between the sentiments contained in the address, and those expressed in my dispatch of the 17th July.

And now, referring to the preceding remarks, I conceive myself entitled to state, that there did not exist during the last session any real or substantial difference of opinion between the ministers of the crown and the house of assembly on any question regarding which his Majesty's

Government felt at liberty to make any immediate proceedings. No single complaint had been alleged which had not been either promptly removed, or made the subject of impartial enquiry. No mal-administration of the affairs of the province was imputed to your Lordship. Without any actual controversy with the executive government, the house, however, declined a compliance with the proposition to provide for the arrears and for the supplies pending the enquiry. His Majesty does not deny that this is a power which the law has entrusted to the representatives of the people. But he cannot admit that, on the present occasion, the recourse to the exercise of that power can be attributed to any indisposition on the part of his Majesty to accord the fullest measure of justice to his Canadian subjects. On a review of all the circumstances of the case, his Majesty's Government are led to the conclusion, that the course pursued by the house is to be ascribed to the misapprehension of the tenor of your Lordship's instructions, induced by the publication of a few detached passages from them. Your Lordship will, therefore, communicate to the house a complete copy of those instructions, and will renew your application for the arrears now due to the public officers, and for the funds necessary to carry on his Majesty's service.

I have the honour to be my Lord,

Your most obedient servant,

(Signed) GLENELG.

(A true copy.)

S. WALCOTT, Civil Secretary.

On motion of Mr. Morin, the latter message and documents accompanying the same, were referred to the committee of the whole House on the State of the province, and ordered to be printed.

Mr. Viger read in his place a petition of divers electors of the Upper Town of Quebec, complaining of the illegal return of Andrew Stuart, Esquire, and moved that the petition be received. On motion of Mr. Stuart, the consideration of Mr. Viger's motion was deferred till Friday next.

Mr. Wells moved for leave to introduce a bill to extend the duration of certain acts relative to the Judicature of the district of St. Francis.

Mr. Morin moved that the consideration of the said motion be deferred till 15th October next.

On motion of Mr. Vanfelson, the orders of the day were read.

The House went into committee on the State of the Province, and other references, and after some time spent therein, the committee rose and reported the Legislative Council Reform Bill, upon a division of yeas 51, nays 12.

On motion of Mr. Morin, the Legislative Council Reform Bill was then referred to a Special Committee.

The Committee on the State of the Province then obtained leave to sit again to-morrow.

Tuesday, 27th Sept. 1836.

Five o'clock, P. M.

Mr. Secretary Walcott delivered the three following Messages:

GOSFORD, Governor in Chief.

Referring to the Address of the House of Assembly of the 26th February last, on the subject of the claims of the Officers and Men who served in the Embodied Militia during the last American War, to grants of Land in consideration of their services; and to the Governor in Chief's answer of the 5th March following, wherein he divided those claims into three classes, and informed the Assembly that with respect to the two first, he would take his favorable consideration whether he could not give effect to the views which the Assembly expressed in their favour; but that, in regard to the last, he regretted that it was out of his power to grant any indulgence. The Governor in chief now acquaints the House of Assembly that having submitted the matter to the consideration of his Majesty's Government in England, he has received in reply a Dispatch from the Secretary of State for the colonies, conveying his Majesty's most gracious approval of the recommendations made by the Governor in Chief on this subject, and requesting him to inform the House, and the individuals more immediately interested in the measure, that the King has commanded that such of the officers and men of the Militia as had lodged their Petitions previously to the 1st August, 1830, being the two first classes mentioned in the Governor in Chief's answer of the 5th March, should receive land according to their respective ranks, in the same manner as if no limitation of time had existed. And that his Majesty has been further pleased to direct that, in compliance with the Address of the Assembly, such land should be conveyed to the claimants under Letters Patent containing the usual reservations, but without any other condition than that

of performing the public and joint labor required by the Laws of the Province. With respect to those who wholly neglected to prefer their claims prior to the 1st August, 1830, being the third class mentioned in the answer of the Governor in Chief, his Majesty has not been advised to adopt a similar course. After such ample opportunity has been afforded for the production of their claims, they cannot now be equitably considered as entitled to further indulgence.

His Majesty trusts that the House will receive his decision in this matter as a farther proof of the attention which he is ever disposed to pay to their representations, and as a testimony of his consideration for those individuals whose loyalty and attachment to the Parent State were so meritoriously displayed during the last American War.

In conclusion, the Governor in Chief informs the House that immediate steps shall be taken for giving effect to his Majesty's Instructions on this subject; And that, when the necessary arrangements shall have been completed, no further delay shall occur than the execution of the indispensable forms of Office may require.

Castle of St. Lewis,

Quebec, 27th Sept. 1836.

GOSFORD, Governor in Chief.

With reference to the Address of the House of Assembly of the 15th February last, praying the Governor in Chief to make application to his Majesty's Government to obtain, for the use of the Province, a Copy of the Survey of that part of the River St. Lawrence, from Three Rivers to Montreal, made by Captain Bayfield of the Royal Navy, under the directions of the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty; the Governor in Chief has great pleasure in communicating to the House of Assembly that he has been informed by the Secretary of State for the colonies, that as soon as the Chart shall have been engraved, a copy of it shall be transmitted as prayed for by the House of Assembly.

Castle of St. Lewis,

Quebec, 27th Sept. 1836.

Wednesday, 28th Sept.

Mr. Besserer reported the following answer to the Address of the 23d inst:

Gentlemen,—I request you to acquaint the House of Assembly that, in compliance with the prayer of this Address, I will issue Writs for the Election of one additional Member, for each of the counties of Montmorency and Drummond, it appearing that the said counties are entitled thereto under the provisions of the Law.

Castle of St. Lewis,

Quebec, 28th Sept. 1836.

The House made some progress in committee on the Agent's Bill, and on the state of the Province. The committees to sit again to-morrow.

Thursday, 20th Sept., 1836.

On motion of Mr. Vanfelson, an Address was voted to his Excellency, praying to be informed whether he has received any and what information concerning the Kennebec Rail Road bill reserved for the signification of his Majesty's pleasure thereon, on the 21st March last.

The House went into committee on the State of the Province; to sit again to-morrow.

THE DOCTOR OUTWITTED.—Dr. H*** was one of the most able, talented and eccentric Surgeons of the last century. His practice embraced a large circuit, and his fame extended to every part of the State. The Dr. was one morning sitting in his office poring over some medical works fresh from the mother country, via Boston, when a loud rap at the door aroused him. 'Come in' said the Dr. and an old lady hobbled into the apartment, who seemed the very embodiment of dirt and negligence.

'Dr. I've got a desp'rate sore foot—can you help it?'

'I will try—let me see it.'

The old crone proceeded to divest her understanding of the apology for a hoar with which it was covered, and displayed to the astounded Dr. a foot—and such a foot!

'My G—d!' exclaimed the Dr. throwing up both hands in amazement... 'what a dirty foot!'

'La! Dr.—ye needn't be in such a wonderment about it...there's dirtier feet than that in the world...I've warrant...aye, and a dirtier foot than that in your own house as proud as the young ladies, your daughters are—for all that—and the old hag cackled forth her pleasure at the Dr's astonishment.

'Woman! if you can find a dirtier foot than that in my house, I will give you a guinea and cure your foot for nothing.'

'Pon honor?'—said the Beldam.

'Pon honor'—cried the Dr.

The old woman stripped off the other

stocking, and displaying a foot that beggared all description, grinned in the face of the astonished Dr. exclaiming, 'Gie me the guinea! I know'd it! wash'd 'tother fore I come here!'—N. H. Gaz.

Mr. N. M. Rothschild will give £20,000 per annum to his widow, with his house in Piccadilly and that purchased by him from the princess Amelia, and all the furniture, plate and jewels: £120,000 to each of his daughters; £1000 to each of his wife's brothers, and £500 to each of her sisters. £10,000 to Mr. Choen, one of the executors; some charitable donations; and the residue to be equally divided between his four sons, who are to continue the business exactly as heretofore, in conjunction with the houses in Vienna, Frankfurt and Paris.

The Lord Mayor of London was fined two pounds, by one of the police magistrates, for allowing two casks to encumber the foot path in front of his house for a short time.

The Benevolence of a Miser.—Early in life, Mr. Robert Gordon, a gentleman of good birth and family, determined to relieve the indigence of decayed merchants, a class whose poverty is embittered by the recollection of better days, by endowing an institution for the education and maintenance of their sons. To do this he adopted a life of self-denial and privation; scorned and laborious days. He resided in a miserable garret, without attendance; he used to pick up every trifle on the street that would turn to account, and so warm himself and save a fire. The cold winter nights he would walk through his room with a bag full of stones on his back. After his death the little bits of twine he had collected off the streets sold for several pounds. He left an endowment of £10,000 in Aberdeen, known by the name of Robert Gordon's Hospital. Is not this heroism?—(Book of Table Talk.)

For the Christian Guardian.

Awful Warning to drunkards.—On the 13th August ult., in the Township of Fitzroy, an unmarried man named Archibald Drummond, from Glangary, about 34 years of age, went along with others to assist a Mr. Kennedy Elliott at what is vulgarly called a 'logging bee.' During the forenoon he drank large quantities of ardent spirits, and at the dinner hour tarried unobservedly behind the rest of the men where they were at work. After dinner a person went in search of him, who found him, awful to relate, in a burning log-heap, with all his clothes reduced to ashes, and his neck, arms, back, thighs, and legs burned in a horrible manner, especially his thighs and legs, a considerable part of the flesh being consumed to cinders. The wretched man lay for some time in a state of insensibility; but when towards evening he recovered a little from the stupor produced, not by the effects of the fire, but by intoxication, he began to cry for more liquor, which he continued to do for some days. I called to see him some days after the accident, when he told me that he had no recollection whatever of falling into the fire, or of being taken out of it. He was without exception the most miserable object I ever beheld. Various means were used for his recovery, but alas to no purpose. The unhappy man lingered in this state for about two weeks, a horrid spectacle of the dreadful effects of intoxication, till death signed his discharge and terminated his bodily sufferings.

Such then is the fearful consequence of inebriety. Alas, alas! how many thousands like him has it brought to a premature grave! Let drunkards and tipplers beware, and reflect upon the evil and dangers to which they expose themselves; and remember though drunkenness may appear sweet in the commission, that in the end it 'biteth like a serpent and stingeth like an adder.' 'The wages of sin is death.' 'Be not deceived; drunkards shall not inherit the Kingdom of God.'

ERYTHICAM.

Carlton Place, 15th Sept. 1836.

It's an ill wind that blows nobody good.—After the battle of Saratoga, General Arnold met Sergeant Thorp, who had lost a leg in the action:

'Well, Sergeant,' said the general, 'you and I have been unfortunate.'

'Not at all, sir,' said the sergeant, 'my expenses are reduced.'

'Indeed!'

'Yes sir; I found it hard work to get a living before, and now I shall have but one stocking and shoe to buy.'

Arnold laughed, and limped off to his tent to finish his letter to Harry Clinton.

Horrible Atrocity.—We are informed by several gentlemen from Columbia, Chicot county, that on Monday evening, after the election closed, a man by the name of Bunch was taken and hung by the citizens of that place. The cause which led to the infliction of such summary punishment, we are told was owing to the unlawful conduct of B. He claimed the right to vote which was refused him by the Judges, owing to his being a colored man. Bunch took umbrage at this rejection, and resorted to violent measures. During the affray, Dr. Webb, a highly respectable citizen, was stabbed several times, the wounds are supposed to be mortal. This so incensed the citizens, that Bunch was taken up and hung. We forbear to make any comments, as the whole affair will no doubt be fully and fairly investigated.—*Helena (Ark.) Jour.*

Another Steamboat Robbery.—Our correspondents, the Messrs. Topliff, under date of yesterday noon, inform us that a bag containing thirty nine thousand dollars in gold, has been stolen from the steam boat Rhode Island. It was put into the captain's cabin on Monday afternoon while the boat lay at the wharf in this city, intended for the Fulton bank Boston, and is believed to have been taken from the cabin before the boat left the wharf. The loss was not discovered until the boat had left Newport on its way to Providence.

Indications of an early Winter.—We were visited this morning with a very sharp snow storm, which at an early hour caused our streets to have a most wintry appearance, and good fires became absolutely necessary. The weather has been very cold for some time, and the green crops must have suffered accordingly, to a very great extent.—*Hamilton Gaz.*

'The municipality of New Orleans have authorized the poisoning of all dogs running at large in that city, by scattering in the streets poisoned sausages.'

Doubtful. But if true, the municipality deserve the execration of the community. What would prevent children—but especially the famishing poor—from eating the sausages thus thrown in their streets? We cannot believe the story, though we cut the extract from a respectable paper. No set of men, endowed with common sense or common humanity, could have authorized or directed such an indiscreet project.—*Buffalo Whig & Journal.*

Wooden Cucumber Seeds.—A chap in England, it is said, has been selling large quantities of an article which he called the seed of the 'Patagonian Cabbage tree,' at the rate of twenty shillings sterling for a package of twenty seeds. He represented the tree as 'growing higher than a Lombardy poplar, and that each tree would feed seven oxen & a hundred sheep.' And as an additional inducement to purchase, he further represented, that the wool of a sheep fed on the produce of this extraordinary tree, though previously ever so coarse, would soon become finer than that of the Cashmere goat! To back his representation, he made use of the name of Mr. Coke, the celebrated English agriculturist. It is not stated whether the ingenious owner is an Englishman or a Yankee. The trick has the flavour somewhat of wooden nutmegs!—*Id.*

FOREIGN.

We have later dates from Spain, which give us several items of interest.

Louis Philippe was at Paris on the 23d, with the Queen. The King has received from the Pope a brief congratulation on his late escape from assassination.

The King of Naples was to leave Paris on the 29th for Marseilles, where he was to remain some time prior to his departure for home.

Important Rumor.—One of the passengers in the Erie, reports that there had been a third attack upon the King of France. Nothing is said of such a fact, or such a rumour, in the Paris or Havre journals.

Geneva, 17th August.—Of the 700 or 800 Poles who came into the Jura in April, 1833, scarcely twenty remain upon whose concurrence any foreign conspirators can rely. All the rest have either returned into France to reside permanently there, or to proceed into other countries, or else have engaged, in some profitable employment in Switzerland, giving up all connection with the emigrants from other countries, and making themselves respected, for the last three years, by their good conduct.

Fifty refugees left about the 19th, for France, without waiting for a forcible expulsion, which was preparing for them. About 500 refugees still remain.

Madrid.—Our news from Madrid is to the 18th of August, which represents that capital to be yet in a very distracted state. The reigning influence, it is said, is that of terrorism, supported by a military revolution. The Queen, intimidated by the cries of the soldiery, delivered up to a brutal drunkenness, has been forced, as it were, momentarily to abdicate her Sovereign power. Already, all the persons attached to the Isturitz Ministry, or known for their moderate opinions, have been compelled, in order to escape the outrages or the blows of some salaried assassins, to leave Madrid, or to keep carefully concealed. Disorder reigns throughout. All the functionaries of State, that took part with the ancient Government, have deserted Madrid. It is not believed that the new cabinet can repress the thirst for vengeance which has seized upon particular classes of individuals. A demand is made that an example be made of the old Ministry who have just gone out of office.

The constitution of 1812, by virtue of a decree of her Majesty, has been published in the Gazette Extraordinaire, with the accustomed solemnities.

Bayonne August 18th.—Accounts from Bayonne of the 18th instant, state that the Carlists are suffering from an extreme dearth. Several months' pay are due to the troops, who desert by bands, and return to their homes, where, likewise, they are called by the labors of the field. This double cause has, it is said, made a considerable reduction in the forces of Don Carlos, and it is believed, that at this time Villareal has not more than 10,000 or 12,000 men at his disposal. It is stated that Taffalo and Lumber have proclaimed the constitution of 1812. Gen. Lebeau, we hear, has captured the military chest of one of

the carlist corps, in which was upwards of 10,000 fr. in Spanish gold.

Bayonne, 20th August.—The Phare de Bayonne of the 20th inst., has the following:—A letter of the 14th from Pampluna announces that the carlists are without funds to enable them to purchase provisions, and therefore have been driven to lay violent hands on the stores of their contractors. This letter adds that the Junta of Navarre has taken this measure upon the suggestion of the wealthy inhabitants, who hope thereby to escape the contributions with which they were threatened. Brigadier Iribarren commander of the cavalry of Ribera, has proclaimed the constitution of 1812 at Lerin and Laraga, with the 2d regiment of light cavalry.

Valencia.—When the last mail left, Valencia was in a state of consternation, subjected to a Junta composed of obscure persons, who found great difficulty in organizing the Government. The town had been entered by 500 men, the constitution of 1812 was proclaimed, while the magistrates and the Captain-General, with 1,700 men, retired to Murviedro.

Barcelona, 20th August.—At Barcelona, the people were still restrained by Gen. Mina. But on the 12th, in the evening, a threatening address to the queen was signed, demanding the dismissal and arrest of M. Isturitz, an assembling of the Cortes on the 20th inst., and a popular administration. Two deputies were sent off the following day to present the address accompanied by the nine procuradores of the province.

Interesting from Africa.—A late letter from Algiers says that affairs in Africa are to be carried on with great vigour. There are to be 30,000 French troops and 9,000 natives employed, who will be distributed nearly in the following manner, at Algiers there were to be 9000 troops, and in the neighbourhood 1500, with 1000 more in two entrenched camps. Added to these there is to be a moveable force of 5000 at Algiers, and 5000 more at Oran. A letter from Oran of the 5th August, says, that the French force is wholly inefficient for the duties required of them.

The Cholera.—The German Correspondents gives a letter of the 10th instant, from Pesth, in which it is stated that the cholera still continues to make progress, but has no where shewn itself so intense as in 1831. At that time it took off in many towns a fifth part of the population; but at Pesth, where it appeared first four months ago, only from 400 to 500 victims have been reckoned; a small number compared to the whole population, which is 85,000.

On the 17th, Gen. Lebeau, the new commandant of the French auxiliary Legion attacked the Carlists, whose battalions were on the line of the frontier, and beat them back on the Bastan and the Velzama, after having killed and taken prisoners a considerable number of their men. He also carried and destroyed the works of the Carlists at Engui, and took possession of their magazines.

The advices from Spain are of a painfully interesting character. The constitution of 1812 has indeed been proclaimed, but its proclamation seems to be every where attended with violence, tumult, anarchy and bloodshed. The Queen acts under the influence of terror, and all against whom the soldiery and excited people bear animosity are obliged to fly for their lives. The members of the late Cabinet have all sought safety in a precipitate departure, or in close concealment. General Quesada, the Commandant of Madrid, has been assassinated by some of the National Guards. The day previous to the proclamation of the Constitution, there was sharp fighting in the streets of Madrid between some of the regular troops and parties of the National Guard, in which several of the former were wounded. The arrival of the Queen and Regent from San Ildefonso put an end to these disturbances, but the existing state of tranquillity was not expected to endure.

The death of M. Rayneval, French Ambassador at Madrid, until about two months since, when he solicited his recall, is announced; it is said that he will be succeeded by Marshal Molitor.

The meeting of the Spanish Cortes was to take place on the 20th of August.

The constitution of 1812 had been proclaimed at Valencia without disturbance. By this time, it is no doubt in force throughout Spain, with the exception, probably, of Navarre and the Basque Provinces. There had been some disturbances at Barcelona.

A telegraphic despatch states that on the 17th, General Lebeau, the new commander of the French Legion, attacked and defeated the Carlists, destroyed their works at Engui, and took possession of their magazines.

The forces of Don Carlos are said to be suffering severely from want of provisions, and numbers of them leaving the ranks and returning to their houses, in order to get in the harvest.

The quarrel between France and Switzerland, or rather the canton of Basle, seems to be growing serious. We are not advised as to the origin and cause of the difficulty, which appears to be of an individual rather than a national character.

Marshal Clausel was expected at Algiers early in September, intending, it is said, to prosecute the war with great vigour. Three thousand French troops and ten thousand Arabs were to be employed.

The *Courier de Lyons*, on the authority of a letter from Rome, announces that the son of Lucien Buonaparte, who was im-

prisoned in the castle of St. Angelo, has been secretly removed.

The following address, numerously and respectfully signed, was on Monday presented to the Lord Bishop, by a deputation of gentlemen. His Lordship's answer is subjoined:—

To the Hon. and Rt. Revd. Father in God, Charles James, Lord Bishop of Quebec.

MY LORD—

We, the undersigned Members of the Church of England, beg leave most respectfully to address Your Lordship on the occasion of your approaching departure from this diocese.

Under any circumstances we should have cherished sentiments of deep regret that in the course of divine providence your absence from the Province should become necessary; but additional and new intensity is given to our feelings of heartfelt sympathy and sorrow, when we understand that that necessity arises, in the present instance, from the state of your Lordship's health.

We had indulged an earnest hope that the mercy of God would still have blessed the Church with the presiding and paternal care of one, whose faithful zeal and godly simplicity, in feeding the flock of Christ, have been so closely blended with her history in Canada for nearly thirty years. But this ardent hope is not permitted to be realised in the all wise appointment of the Great Head of the Church. To Him, therefore, in deep submission to His will, we commend your Lordship, with our earnest prayer that He will not only keep you in all your ways, but also, so overrule the absence which we now deplore, as to make it instrumental in affording us a fresh occasion of thankfulness on again beholding you restored to us with renewed ability to spread the Redeemer's Kingdom in this land.

May He who is the Great Shepherd and Bishop of all our souls,—He whose free salvation you have so diligently laboured to proclaim, still make you an example to the flock,—still give you peace in God the Saviour, and joy in the Holy Ghost. May He who has graciously blessed you to His people, so continue to bless you abundantly in your own soul, through Jesus Christ, that if in this vale of tears you should not return to us; if we should be permitted to see your face no more, we may again behold you where the redeemed of the Lord shall return, and come to Zion, with everlasting joy upon their heads; where they shall obtain joy and gladness, and sorrow and mourning shall flee away.—With this humble prayer,

We remain my Lord,

With feelings of veneration and regard, Your Lordship's attached and Faithful Servants.

Gentlemen,—Your kind and Christian Address affords me much satisfaction. My residence amongst you has always been marked by your kindness and attention. 'All things come to an end;' advancing years and increasing infirmities have made me of late more than ever, unequal to the duties of my office, and I am very thankful to Almighty God for the assistance afforded to myself and the Church by the appointment of Dr. Mountain to the See of Montreal.

I leave you with regret; in the hope, however, that the mercy of God may permit me, in answer to your prayers and mine, to return with restored health and strength. I shall not cease to remember you in my prayers, and I hope to be remembered by you in yours.

Permit me affectionately to remind you that sooner or later, we must all pass to the presence of Almighty God—that death and judgment await us all—and that the blood and righteousness of the Lord Jesus Christ will alone avail then. God grant unto us all for Christ's sake, that through the power of the Holy Ghost, we may all be then found in Him, to the praise of the glory of His grace! God grant it!

The grace of the Lord Jesus Christ be with you all.

On Saturday last the Reverend the Clergy of the Church of England resident in Quebec, with his Lordship the Bishop of Montreal at their head, waited upon the Lord Bishop of Quebec in their robes to present the following Address previous to his Lordship leaving Canada:

To the Honorable and Right Reverend Charles James, Lord Bishop of Quebec.

MY LORD,

We the Clergy of the Church of England in Quebec, having received the announcement of your Lordship's intention to proceed immediately to England for the benefit of your health, cannot refrain from offering to you that parting tribute of affection and respect, which did not the suddenness of your departure render it impossible we are certain that you would receive from the Clergy of your Diocese at large and the flocks over which they preside.

It would be as foreign to our own principles as it would be displeasing to your Lordship, to approach you with the language of flattery employed in the world; but we cannot withhold an expression of our deep thankfulness to God that in the midst of many difficulties and discouragements attaching to the church establishment in the Canadas, he has set over us a prelate eminently willing to spend and to be spent and has crowned your ceaseless labours with a happy measure of success. We must also be indulged in making our acknowledgements for multiplied instances of kindness and consideration which we have personally experienced at your hands.

It is our prayer to God through Christ for ourselves, that he would graciously shed down upon us, a portion of that Spirit who has guided & animated your Lordship in your course, and that we may be enabled so to walk as we have you for a living example before our eyes. And it is our prayer in behalf of your Lordship that he would now be with you across the deep, and bless you in your visit to the mother country. Happy indeed, shall we esteem ourselves, should you be permitted to return with a renovation of health & strength; but should this blessing be denied to us, it will be our consolation to retain the full and assured hope that a crown of righteousness is laid up for you through him whom you have served, and whose great salvation you have felt it your glory to proclaim.

We commend ourselves and our labours to your faithful prayers, and remain,

My Lord, Your Lordship's most obedient Servants and Sons in the ministry of the Gospel of Christ.

(Signed,) G. J. Montreal, Rector of Quebec.

E. W. Sewell, Minister of the Chapel of the Holy Trinity.

George Macbie, Curate of Quebec.

Joseph Brown, evening lecturer in the Cathedral Church, Quebec.

R. R. Burrage, Missionary at Aubigny, Pointe Levi, &c. &c. &c.

W. Anderson, Officiating Minister at William Henry, &c.

S. S. Strong, acting Chaplain to H. M. Forces.

Harvey Vachell, Missy. Socy. Propg. Gos. Des. Set.

R. Knight, Missionary at Frampton, Standon, &c.

To which his Lordship made the following reply:

My Lord and Reverend Brethren, I am greatly obliged to you for the tribute of affection and respect you have just presented, for your expression of thankfulness to God for having sent me over this Diocese, and for your personal acknowledgements of kindness received from me.

I thank you for your prayers for God's blessing on my voyage and future health and usefulness.—Whether I may return to you or not, is uncertain. God's will be done. I am thankful for the appointment of a bishop to assist me, and for having been enabled to contribute to it in any degree. Here I would observe, to the glory of God and His Word, that all my acknowledgements for any favor, blessing, or influence I have partaken of, are due to his providence and grace.

I beg to commend the Bishop of Montreal to your kindness and faithful prayers. Above all, I exhort and command you all to prayer, through Jesus Christ, for the increase to you all, of Faith, Hope and Charity, in the largest sense of the words, to the glory of God, and the setting forward the salvation of all men.

The Lord bless you and keep you: The Lord lift up the light of his countenance upon you, and be gracious unto you: The Lord give you peace both now and ever more.

JOURNAL OF THE HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

FRIDAY, Sept. 30, 1836.

Mr. Vanfelson reported that his Excellency had given for answer to the Address of yesterday, that he had not received any information from his Majesty's Government in England concerning the Kennebec Rail Road bill.

On motion of Mr. Morin, resolved, that the consideration of the various matters which had been postponed from the last Session, to the present, be resumed at the next should the same not be finally determined during this Session.

Mr. Secretary Walcott delivered the two following messages:

GOSFORD, Governor in Chief,

The commissioners of the Chambly canal having recently reported to the Governor in chief, that an immediate advance of a sum not less than £5,000 is required to complete the works on the Chambly canal at St. Johns and Ste. Thérèse, and to place the remainder of the embankments in a state of security, his Excellency thinks it his duty to take the earliest opportunity to lay before the House of Assembly the Report of the commissioners, and at the same time strongly to recommend to their immediate attention the expediency of making such provision as they shall see fit, to meet the expenditure necessary to preserve a work on which so large a sum of public money has been already expended.

The House will perceive from the Report now transmitted, that the Governor in chief advanced on his own responsibility, at a time when the Legislature was not in Session, the sum of £1600, in order to secure parts of the embankment and works of the canal against the destructive effects which were to be apprehended from the freshets of last spring. The correspondence which induced the Governor in chief to issue that sum, together with the accounts and vouchers connected with the expenditure of that advance, shall be laid before the House at a future period.

Castle of St. Lewis, Quebec, 30th Sept; 1836.

GOSFORD, Governor in chief.

The House of Assembly having, by resolution, on the 13th of November last, appointed Etienne Parent, Esquire, to be their Law clerk, an office hitherto nominated by commission from the Crown, the Governor in chief feels it his duty to communicate to the House a copy of a despatch which he has received from the Secretary of State for the colonies since the close of the last Session, directing him to take the earliest opportunity of requesting the House to state, for his Majesty's information the reasons which induced them to deviate in the present instance from the course uniformly observed on similar occasions.

The Governor in chief has, therefore, to request that the House will put it in his power to afford his Majesty the desired information.

Castle of St. Lewis,
Quebec, 30th Sept., 1836.

Copy—No. 50.

DOWNING STREET, 10th Feb., 1836.

MY LORD—I have received your Lordship's Despatch of the 7th Dec., No. 20, on the subject of the appointment of Mr. Etienne Parent as Law clerk to the House of General Assembly of Lower Canada.

Although the House would seem in this instance to have deviated from the usage of the Province in corresponding cases, yet I approve your Lordship's tacit acquiescence in the proceeding until his Majesty's pleasure should be known. Under the peculiar circumstances of the moment it would have been highly inexpedient to provoke a controversy with the Assembly upon a question in which the difference respecting the form only, and not the substance, of the measure to be taken.

I admit, however, that the question of form was not unimportant. It recognized and gave expression to principles which may be extended to other and more serious cases.

If, as your Lordship's Statement induces me to conclude, the King has the constitutional and lawful right to nominate the sergeant at arms, the clerk of the house, and the law clerk of the assembly, then, although it might as you observe, be difficult or impossible to enforce that right in opposition to their will; yet I cannot discover in that circumstance any sufficient reason why it should not be asserted. The house of assembly of Lower Canada will not, I am convinced, avail itself of the powers which it derives from the Constitution in such a manner as to defeat the privileges which the same constitution has conferred on his Majesty. The rights of the King and those of the assembly are alike held in trust for the common benefit of the people at large, and an encroachment effected by the exercise of powers on either side, will be equally hostile to the public interest.

Your Lordship will, therefore, take the earliest opportunity of calling the attention of the assembly to this subject, & of requesting them to state for his Majesty's information, the reasons which induced them to deviate in the case of Mr. Parent's appointment, from the course uniformly observed on similar occasions. You will assure them that his Majesty will weigh with most respectful attention such remarks as they may be pleased to lay before him on the subject. In the mean time, and until His Majesty's further pleasure shall be known, your lordship will suspend the exercise of the appointing title of the crown to appoint a Law clerk to the assembly, but without waiving any right which may ultimately appear to be vested in his Majesty. If a vacancy should occur in either of the two offices of Sergeant at arms and of clerk of the house, your lordship will adhere to the usages which have formerly been observed on the vacancy of those offices. If the assembly should object to that course of proceeding, you will, in terms corresponding with those which I have already used, invite them to state the grounds of their objections; and pending any such discussion you will abstain at once from the abandonment in principle, and the exercise in practice, of the disputed right of the crown.

Your Lordship has my full sanction for communicating this Despatch to the Assembly, if they should desire it, or if you should think such a communication expedient.

I am, &c. (Signed) GLENELG.
The Earl of Gosford, &c. &c. &c.
(A true Copy.)

S. WILCOX, Civil Sec'y.

On motion of Mr. Morin, Resolved, That his Excellency's Message, with the Documents accompanying the same, relating to the Law Clerk of this House, be taken into consideration in a Committee of privileges to be appointed by this House as soon as possible.

On motion of Mr. Blackburn, the consideration of the motion for the reception of the Petition against the election of Mr. Stuart, was deferred till to-morrow.

The house went into committee on the state of the Province and other references, and passed an address to His Excellency, which was reported and concurred in as follows:

1st. To 10th paragraphs inclusive: Yeas, 58. Nays, 6. Blackburn, Clapham, Power, Stuart, Wells, Wood.

11th paragraph, Yeas, 54. Nays, 9. Messrs. Fraser, Marquis, and Bertrand having joined the Nays, and Mr. Simon having retired.

12th and 13th paragraphs. Yeas 57. Nays 6.

The address was then ordered to be engrossed, and to be presented by the whole House.

Saturday, 1st October, 1836.—10 o'clock, A. M.

Mr. Viger presented the Report and

accounts of the commissioners of the Chamber canal.

The Petition against the Election of Mr. Stuart, was received, and the consideration thereof deferred till the next Session.

3 o'clock, P. M.
Mr. Morin reported that his Excellency appointed Monday next at one o'clock to receive the House with their address.

Mr. Morin presented a petition of Ludger Duvernay, Printer of 'La Minerve' Newspaper, complaining of the proceedings had against him in the Court of King's Bench at Montreal,—to be printed.

PROVINCIAL PARLIAMENT OF LOWER CANADA.

Council Chamber, 4th October, 1836.

THIS DAY, at three o'clock, His Excellency Lord Gosford came down in state from the Castle of St. Lewis, and the Assembly being sent for, His Excellency was pleased to prorogue the Legislature and close the Session with the following

SPEECH:

Gentlemen of the Legislative Council,

Gentlemen of the House of Assembly,—

There being no longer any prospects of a good result from the Message, which by the commands of our most Gracious Sovereign, I communicated a few days ago, to the House of Assembly, I hasten to put an end to this Session, and to enable you to return to your homes.

The object of convoking the present Parliament was to make a renewed effort on the part of his Majesty to restore some interval of repose to his Canadian people. I lament, however, that instead of awaiting the development of those measures which are in preparation, but which to be effectual must be matured with time and attention, a more hasty decision continues to be insisted upon, and the Province is even threatened with the abandonment, by one branch of the Legislature, of the duties confided to it by the constitution. Without dwelling on this inauspicious subject, I will merely observe that, if it be persisted in, the number of temporary acts in Lower Canada and the importance of some which are not long hence to expire, must give peculiar effect in this province to a decision which in no country endowed with powers of domestic Legislation, could be otherwise than a severe privation & source of public suffering.

Gentlemen,

In taking leave of you, I will only express the hope I am unwilling to forego, that however the political embarrassments of the country may appear to multiply around us, the inherent elements of prosperity and contentment which it contains, may triumph over all adventitious causes of difficulty.

Castle of St. Lewis,
Quebec, 4th October, 1836,

It is requested that all letters and exchange papers for the Standard, from the United States, be addressed to UNION, Franklin Co. Vermont.

MISSISSKOU STANDARD.

FRELIGHSBURG, OCT. 11, 1836.

The House of Assembly has risen in our estimation a thousand per cent. We really have said too many bad things of it; but then the blame rested with itself. Its previous conduct had given us reason to think that it was composed of a set of bad characters, bullies, bumbailiffs, coniacers, (or their friends,) and all sorts of wicked persons. The desperate wickedness of its conduct had created these impressions on our mind; and we rather guess that the impressions, being founded purely on its public acts, must have been just. Let us see what it has done. It has been guilty of breach of faith, by paying public monies for the support of colleges, nunneries, hospitals, &c. &c. of the 'French origin' party, while, at the same time, it has refused to allow any thing to be given to the 'English or foreign origin' population, to assist them in procuring a liberal education for their children, or medicine for their sick. It has been guilty of a misdemeanor, in frightening Lords Gosford and Glenelg in the highway of their duty to the King. It has been guilty of theft, in stealing from the King his property in the Law Clerk of the Assembly. It has been guilty of an attempt to commit a theft, by doing every endeavor to steal a bridge from the Messrs. Anderson. It has been guilty of picking the pockets of the British and Irish emigrants. It has been guilty of felony, as an accessory before the fact, because it planned and advised the crime of opening lock-fast places, perpetrated by its dupe; it might also have been indicted as a principal, or actor, or 'part in part,' because it kept watch while our worthy Governor took from the

public chest the money entrusted to him by his master, and afterwards carried off the Lion's share of the robbery. It has been guilty of swindling, in obtaining money under false pretences. It has been guilty of generally riotous and disorderly conduct, in stirring up disturbance through the whole country, besides being 'habit & repute' a common liar, and keeping a house of bad fame. Such are the charges of commission, of which it has been found guilty by the country. Its crimes of omission, were the refusing to open up the country for settlement, refusing to dig canals, or to permit rail roads to be built, or lakes to be deepened. It has neglected to encourage commerce, or promote justice by passing a bankrupt law. And generally it has done almost every thing wrong, and has not done any thing right.

But 'nemo omnino turpissimus est,' which being interpreted, means he is a perfect devil who has not one good quality; so the Assembly, opening its eyes to the abandoned course it had formerly run, at the twelfth hour becomes sensible, how unworthy it is to occupy the station assigned it by its patrons, and it resigns its authority. This effort of extreme modesty was prompted by the high respect the Assembly entertained for the Legislative Council, with which it had done business for many years, and whose integrity, after a hundred cunning attempts, it found was incorruptible.

We are aware that many blame the Assembly for the last step, many even of its own members, and declare that it was a sad thing in it to commit self murder, and rush with all its enormities on its head into the presence of the power that created it. But we do think that its declaration not to do more business, until the Council be rendered elective, is the first dawning of that self humiliation, inspired by the knowledge of its utter worthlessness, as a companion to any honorable body, which must precede the moral regeneration of every villain. We hope that the House will maintain 'its present position,' for some time, and after wearing sackcloth and ashes, it will return to its duty, with firm resolutions of amendment.

But, seriously, what is now to be done? The Assembly has abandoned the duties confided to it by the constitutional act, and the country is left without a legislature. The extravagance of its impudence has reached such a height, that the creature has taken upon itself to dictate to its creator the terms, on which the act calling it into existence should have been made. By entertaining a bill for the reform of the Legislative council, its arrogance was rendered as conspicuous as its impotence. The constitutional act declared, that no act could be passed by the provincial legislature, repugnant to its provisions, but the Assembly attempted to pass one, not only repugnant to that act, but directly subversive of it.

The British Parliament ought immediately to interfere, although, we must confess, there is less expectation of that interference to be gathered from his Excellency's last speech, than there was from that at the close of the session before. From the irresolute tone of the speech, we fear that another opportunity is to be given to the French demagogues, to bully the ministry, and to insult the government of the King. We know not what pitiful shift a pitiful cabinet may again adopt, nor what sacrifice of constitutional principle they may offer, but no shift can be more sorry than the one about 'misconception,' which the house very properly rejected, and no sacrifice of principle can be more powerfully subversive of the British constitution, than that of the prerogative of the Crown to appoint to executive offices. Did 'his Majesty's present advisers' act from true principle, we might speculate, with some success perhaps, on their probable course of conduct; but as it is, the future is dark. We do not believe, that 'his Majesty's present advisers' have formed any definite idea of the steps that ought to be taken; they do not yet know, how the needle of expediency may point.

It is said that Sir Charles Grey has secured a passage for England. The commission is, therefore, ended.

'What is uncle Gosford to do now?' said an independent farmer, the other day, 'I guess he'll have to go home, or start another team at Quebec, the last one has turned out too skittish.'

BEARS.—The Montreal Gazette has occasionally mentioned of late the appearance of bears in the neighborhood of Three Rivers and elsewhere, and it seems this

quarter is to come in for a share of Bruin's visits. We have heard of several being seen in Shefford, within these few weeks, and a large one was shot by Mr. James Ingalls, one day last week, on his farm near the Pinnacle mountain about three and a half miles from this. Bruin had been living 'on clover' all summer,—there were about four inches of fat on his back.

LIST OF LETTERS.

For St. Armand.
Miss Emily Frary, Benjamin Patch,
David Tutmore, Sylvester Oniel,
Abraham Labrun, George Frary,
Thomas Gilman, or E. Waldo,
Peleg Thomas, Jason Brewer,
George W. Ayer, H. M. Chandler,
Sutton. Calend Dearborn,
Daniel Jones, Berkshire, Vt.
John F. West, John Dingman,

The Mutual Fire Insurance Company of the Counties of MISSISSKOU & ROUVILLE.

At a meeting of the members of the Company, held at Phillipsburg, on Monday, 3d Oct. 1836, the Report of the Directors, of which the following is an abstract, was submitted to the Meeting, and was received and adopted by it, viz: That the number of Policies, issued by the Company, is 172
That the whole amount of property now insured is \$285,59,18,4
That the premium notes now in force amount to \$1823,15,10
Total amount of Receipts \$173,0,5
Total amount of Expenditures, \$1,19,5
Balance in the Treasury, on the 1st Oct. 1836, \$41,1,3

No loss has yet occurred to the Company, that has come to the knowledge of the Board. All which is submitted by the Directors.
Phillipsburg, 3d Oct. 1836.
CHESTER ROBERTS, Secretary.

Officers for the Present Year.

Anthony Rhodes, Phillipsburg,
James Taylor, " Directors,
Lawson Ford, " "
W. W. Smith, " "
Albert Chapman, Noyan,
Jonathan Selby, Dunham,
N. B. Beardsley, Henryville,
Hiram Corey, Stanbridge,
Abel Adams, St. Armand,
Anthony Rhodes, President,
I. H. Munson, Treasurer,
Chester Roberts, Secretary,
The Agents are James Taylor, Albert Chapman, Jonathan Selby, N. B. Beardsley, Hiram Corey, H. M. Chandler, and Silas Eggleston.
A petition to the Legislature has been prepared praying for an amendment of the Act; that the insured may not be required to sign his policy in duplicate.

Notice.

FOR the accommodation of the Public, I shall commence, on the first Saturday of November next, a series of visits, from this village through to

Richford Mills,

which will be continued every SATURDAY during the winter, for the express purpose of executing and attending to all calls in my line of business, such as Cutting

Coats, Vests, Pantaloon, &c. &c.,

which I flatter myself I shall be able to execute in the first style, with neatness and despatch. My room will be found at Mr. Sears's, Inn-keeper, where every attention will be paid to those who may favor me with a call. Those wishing garments made, I shall hold myself in readiness to accommodate immediately on my return to my place of residence. They will therefore, have the goodness to hand them into my lodgings, or put them in my possession, as I return home.

As this arrangement will be attended with considerable expense, those having work done, such as cutting, &c. will see the necessity of my receiving nothing but MONEY DOWN for my labor.
JAMES McCANNA, Tailor.
Frelighsburg, Oct. 11, 1836. V2—27tf

Lost,

ON or about the 6th instant two NOTES, being both contained on one piece of paper. One of said notes, as nearly as I can recollect, reads as follows—For value received I promise to deliver to NATHANIEL PERKINS, a certain three years old mare COLT, of a dark grey colour, ring-bones on the two hind feet, &c. The other was given for thirteen likely SHEEP, and became due on the first day of last May. The above notes were dated sometime, I think in July 1835 and were signed by FRAZIER JENNE, jr.

This is to caution all persons against purchasing said notes;—Whoever will return them shall be handsomely rewarded.
NATHANIEL PERKINS.
St. Armand, Oct. 8, 1836. V2,—27 tf

Machine Cards.

The subscriber, agent for Mr. S. P. Bent, manufacturer, Middlebury, Vermont, has received samples of the above; orders for which will be taken at low prices & executed with despatch.
JAMES COURT,
Commercial agent.
Montreal, 17th August, 1836. V2 20—12w.

Notice

IN pursuance of a resolution adopted by a meeting of the members of the society for detecting horse thieves and the recovery of stolen horses, held at Mr. Elihu Crossett's on Thursday the 29th of Sept. 1836. The members of said society are requested to pay into the hands of the Treasurer, Secretary or any of the Committee two shillings and Six pence immediately.
(Signed) H. N. MAY, Chairman.
HORATIO S. THROOP, Sect.
St. Armand 28th Sept 1836.

INFORMATION Wanted of HENRY BRENT, Blacksmith, of Hampshire, England, who sailed from Portsmouth in the ship Hercules, and arrived at Gross Isle about a month ago, where he left his son Wm. Brent, a lad about 14 years of age, who is now at the Emigrant Sheds in Montreal. Any information addressed to J. C. Gundlack, Esq. will be attended to.

TEMPERANCE NOTICE.

THE adjourned Quarterly meeting of the Frelighsburg Temperance Society will be held at Trinity Church in this village on the third Thursday of the present month, the 20th instant at 4 o'clock P. M.

A general attendance is solicited.

By order of the President
S. P. LALANNE.

Frelighsburg 3d Oct 1836.

For Sale.

A valuable situation for a country Mechanic, on the road from Frelighsburg to Phillipsburg—4 miles from the latter place. There are 30 acres of good LAND, 20 of which are improved; a DWELLING HOUSE, WOOD-SHED, BARN, and SHOE-MAKER'S SHOP. The buildings are new, and in excellent repair. Terms moderate. For particulars apply to the proprietor on the premises.

GEORGE FELLERS.

St. Armand West, 4th Oct. 1836. V2—20tf

Notice.

CAME into the enclosure of the subscriber, on or about the 22d August last, one year old Steer, dark with white back, of middling size. The owner is requested to prove property, pay charges and take him away, immediately.

WALTER DAVIS.

St. Armand, Oct. 1st, 1836. V2 26—3w

Just Received.

The subscriber has just received at his store in HIGHGATE, an extensive stock of

Teas, Coffee,
Spices, Tobacco,
Domestic Cottons, &c. &c.

which he offers to his friends by wholesale, low for cash or credit.

W. W. SMITH.

August 9, 1836.

100 BBLs fresh inspected FLOUR,

for sale by W. W. SMITH.

August 26, 1836. V2 21 4w.

CASH paid for

BUTTER.

W. W. SMITH.

RAIL-ROAD LINE

OF

Mail Stages

FROM

STANSTEAD-PLAIN

TO

ST. JOHNS.

Messrs. CHANDLER, STEVENS, CLEMENT & TUCK, Proprietors.

FARE 3 1-2 DOLLARS, (17s 6d.)

LEAVES St. Johns, Wednesday and Saturday mornings, and arrives at Stanstead Plain in the evening.

Leaves Stanstead Plain, Tuesday and Friday mornings, and arrives at St. Johns in the evening.

Passengers from Stanstead, may, if they please, breakfast in Montreal the next morning. Thus the advantages of this new line are obvious.

Card.

THE Subscriber begs leave to inform the inhabitants of Phillipsburg and its vicinity that he still continues the

Tailoring

business in its various branches at his old stand, Day Street.

Having made arrangements to receive the latest Northern and Southern FASHIONS, and from the superior quality and low price of Cloths, and first rate workmanship, the public will find at his stand inducements seldom to be met with; and, in returning his thanks for past favors, he hopes by unremitting attention, to secure a continuance of them.

Cutting done in the most approved style, at the shortest notice, for which nothing but Cash will be received.

DANIEL FORD.

Phillipsburg, June 21, 1836. V2.11—1y.

PARTICULAR NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the late firm of Bailey & Smith, A. P. Smith, & the present firm of Smith & Gilliland, are requested to make immediate payment to the undersigned, without further notice.

SMITH & GILLILAND.

P. S. Unless particular attention is paid to the above notice, those having Notes & Accounts with the undersigned will find them in the hands of a Bailiff for collection.

S & G.

LaCole, near the Province line.

July 23, 1836. V2—13tf.

Notice.

THE Subscriber requests the public not to purchase any of the stock, farming implements or other property on his farm in Odletown, as Mr. John McAllum has at present forcible possession of said farm, &c. while none of the property thereon belongs to him, but to the subscriber.

ARCHIBALD McALLUM.

Odletown, 23 July, 1836.

REV. H. N. DOWNS'

Vegetable Balsamic

ELIXIR;

FOR

Coughs, Colds, Consumptions,

Croup, Catarrh, Asthma, Whooping

Cough, and all diseases of the

Chest and Lungs.

PRICE 75 CENTS.

Sold wholesale by the Proprietor, at Georgia, Vt. and by J. CURTIS, Druggist, St. Albans, Vt. wholesale Agent, and Joint Proprietor, where all orders at wholesale or retail, will meet with immediate attention.

A few bottles of this invaluable medicine may be had of Munson & Co. Mississkoui Bay, Beardsly and Goodnow, Henryville, Samuel Maynard, Dunham, and Levi Kemp, St. Armand.

SUMMARY.

DON'T BE DISCOURAGED.

DON'T BE DISCOURAGED if in the out set of life things do not go on smoothly. It seldom happens that the hopes we cherish of the future are realized. The path of life in the prospect appears smooth and level enough, but when we come to travel it we find it all up hill, and generally rough enough. The journey is a laborious one, and whether poor or wealthy, high or low, we shall find it so, to our disappointment if we have built on another calculation. To endure what is to be endured with as much cheerfulness as possible—and to elbow our way as easily as we can through the great crowd, hoping for little yet striving for much, is perhaps the true plan. But

DON'T BE DISCOURAGED, if occasionally you slip down by the way, and your neighbors tread over you a little, in other words don't let a failure or two dishearten you, accidents will happen; miscalculations will sometimes be made, things will turn out differently from our expectations, and we may be sufferers. It is worth while to remember that fortune is like the skies in April, sometimes cloudy and sometimes clear and favorable; and as it would be folly to despair of again seeing the sun, be cause to-day is stormy, so it is unwise to sink into despondency, when fortune frowns since, in the common course of things she may be surely expected to smile again. Again

DON'T BE DISCOURAGED, if you are deceived in the people of the world, they are very rotten at the core. From sources such as these you may be most unexpectedly deceived; and you will naturally feel sore under such deceptions; but to these you must become used; if you fare as most people do, they will lose their novelty before you grow gray, and you will learn to trust men cautiously, before you allow them great opportunities to injure you.

DON'T BE DISCOURAGED, under any circumstances. Go steadily forward. Rather consult your own conscience, than the opinions of men, though the last is not to be disregarded. Be industrious; be frugal; be honest; deal in perfect kindness with all; exercising a neighbourly and obliging spirit in your whole intercourse and if you do not prosper as rapidly as any of your neighbors, depend upon it you will be as happy.—*Monthly Repository.*

PERILOUS AFFAIR WITH A TURTLE.

In the small island of Ashtola, lying about twelve miles from the coast of Mekarin, on the northeast side of the gulf, a party went on shore for the purpose of catching turtle. We left the ship at sunset, and reached the shore about dark, then hauled the boat upon the beach. Having reached the place where we thought likely that the turtle would land, we lay down, keeping a sharp lookout and making as little noise as possible. The moon had risen some time, and was shedding her silvery rays on those desolate regions—the opposite coast in the distance, which is very mountainous, and the ship riding at anchor had together a most beautiful effect; the sea was calm, and every thing appeared to be sleeping in the stillness of the night, and not a whisper being heard among the party—the surf dashed against the rocks, alone breaking the silence of the scene.—We were all in anxious expectation of the turtle, and six bells had just struck on board—that it was 11 o'clock, P. M., when we saw the first, to our great delight, coming on shore just opposite to us. It looked like a black rock, moving slowly and steadily out of the water. We did not interrupt its progress until it got some distance up on the beach, when a rush was made towards it, and it was immediately turned over on its back, without giving it time either to defend itself or blind its assailants by throwing the sand with its flippers or fins, which they do with such force that it is dangerous to come near them. It took six stout men to turn the largest that we caught; and the following incident will show further the strength of these animals. One of our men, the gunner, wandered away by himself to the farther end of the beach, where he thought to have all the sport to himself; not doubting for a moment that he would be able to turn any turtle that he found; but on the contrary, to his surprise, not being absent long before espying a large one making towards the beach, he allowed it to come up some way, and then ran over to it and attempted to turn it. All his endeavors were fruitless—and by some means he got his hand between the shell and neck which the animal by drawing in his head jammed & held there so tight that he could not withdraw it. The turtle began to crawl towards the sea, dragging the man with it; and he was in imminent danger of being carried off, when he began to call for assistance. We were alarmed at the cries thinking some accident had happened, and immediately ran towards the place from whence the sound proceeded, where we arrived just in time to save the poor fellow from a watery grave. The turtle was close to the edge of the sea, and was carrying him off as if he were nothing—nor was it without some difficulty that we released him from his perilous situation—dragged the turtle above the high water, and turned it over. The man got off with only a few bruises, but was much frightened—and we all had

a good laugh at him for his adventure.—*Kempstone's Journal.*

From the Baltimore Patriot.

ANECDOTE OF GEN. HOUSTON.—About two years ago, Gen. Houston, in company with two others, left Nashville, (Tenn.) for Texas. They travelled several days through marshes and over mountains, among christians as well as savages, without any thing interesting or marvellous crossing their path.

Late one beautiful moonlight evening they entered a village, the county town of —, state of —, where they took lodgings for the night; the news was very soon spread over the town, that Gov. Houston, from Tennessee, had taken lodgings at —, where in a short time, he was greeted by judge and jury, counsel and client, (the Court being in Session,) by the accomplished female, as well as the back woods rustic, all of whom received the salutation of a gentleman and scholar in the person of Gen. Houston. There was an old man with his interesting and beautiful daughter, who seemed to claim the attention of the General, more than all the other visitors. There was an expression in the old man's look, differing from the rest—he looked a language which said, 'can you help me?' and echo answered from the heaving breast of the daughter, can you help!

The old man, many years ago, had taken up a large tract of land in that country, on which he settled with his young family, and which, through industry, he had converted into a very extensive and profitable plantation, but had inadvertently, omitted, to enter it. Some time previous to this event, a knowing one ascertained that the old man could be ejected and legally too, set to work, had the farm entered in his own name, got a writ of ejectment, had it served, and in an hour the old man and his family were turned out of 'house and home,' almost penniless. The old man entered suit in the court for the recovery of his lost home, but having no money he had no friends! (how true.) The general listened to his tale of woe, and intimated that he would help him on the morrow, as on that day the case would be decided.

It was a delightful morning, the sun shone cheerily, but the old man scarcely felt his influence; true, he thought a little light had broken in on the gloom of his mind—perhaps he may come to my help, but alas! I have no money, and counsel do not often labour for naught—during these reveries the Court was called—the Counsel for the defendant opened an appeal to the jury on the legality of his client's claim to the farm, and labored long and hard in defence of his plea—it was thought by some that his arguments were incontrovertible—during this time there sat the old man—no friend to console him—the Governor was not there—he had not been as good as his intimation—the Counsel was about closing his appeal, and in all probability the decision would go against the plaintiff—mark! a rustling noise is heard; a move is in the crowd; a tall, genteel personage enters; the old man lifts his eye and recognises the Governor; he steps forward, introduces himself to the court, volunteers for the old man, all eyes were upon him, and when the words 'Gentlemen of the Jury' fell from his lips, the current of opinion began to change; there was an unction in the words to which the inmates of that house were unaccustomed, he proceeded eloquently, feelingly, and his words fell on the listeners like the rushing of many waters; the white handkerchiefs of the ladies were soon brought into requisition, the stern jurors were seen to throw away the briny drop, the Judge changed his position frequently, anon the whole house, judge, and jury, counsel, & client, spectators—all were suffused in tears; he closed his arguments, his eloquent and impressive appeal to the jury, walked out, and the jury, without leaving their box gave the 'old man' back his farm.

A TEXIAN.

A SCENE.—On Friday afternoon, as the Peck Ship was entering the latter place, the order was given to stop the engine. The engineer attempted to do so, but the lever used for that purpose broke in his hand, and to stop was now impossible. The captain instantly sang out to the passengers, and told them to stand fast, as 'go they must,' and go they did. About 20 gentlemen formed a compact ring, backing each other, and patiently stood waiting the shock.

The boat went full speed against the wharf, which, being newly built, was driven up several feet. The shock was so severe that every thing and every body on board were prostrated. The gentlemen who had formed the ring came to the deck in a heap. Some ladies in the cabin cut queer figures, and the horses presented a funny sight as they went upon their knees.

No material damage was done, except to the wharf, which will require almost entire renewing. The accident was entirely unforeseen, and had the boat been in the stream, she must have kept on until her steam was out, and where that would have been no one can say.—*U. S. Paper.*

THE MARQUIS OF WATERFORD.—It is a pleasing duty to record a truly noble and humane act on the part of this nobleman. A few days ago, as his Lordship was travelling in the neighborhood of Kilsheenan in this county, he was struck with the appearance of a farmer's horse which his carriage overtook on the road. After a few preliminaries, the animal changed owners, and became the property

of the noble Marquis. The farmer, however, elated, no doubt, by his ready sale, was resolved to show off the merits of the horse, but in doing so the animal became so restive and irritated that he broke to pieces the vehicle to which he was harnessed, and fractured the arm of the farmer, besides inflicting other injuries. Upon witnessing the accident, the Marquis of Waterford immediately left his carriage, and causing three gentlemen who were with him at the time to do the same, he had the sufferer placed within it, and drove with him to the house of a neighboring gentleman, where he had every attention paid him. Not content with this, his Lordship, in the most generous manner, gave him five pounds, and then returned him his horse. He further directed no expense to be spared, to have him removed to Clonmel, and to have the ablest surgeon there employed for him. He is now under the care of Dr. Burgess, and rapidly recovering....*Tipperary Constitution.*

The late Archbishop Cheverus of Bordeaux.—The estimable character of this lamented prelate, who resided many years in Boston, is familiarly known to our readers. The following anecdote related of him in the *Corsair* furnishes another bright trait to the reputation of that truly pious and great man:—One day leaving the church an old and infirm woman implored his charity. The worthy prelate slipped a five franc piece into her hand. 'My Lord,' said his almoner, who was walking behind him, 'are you aware that the woman is a Jewess?' 'Yes, she is a Jewess,' exclaimed the Cardinal, 'you are right; few people bestow alms on the poor creature for that very reason; and you, Sir, I suppose are among the number. As she receives such little assistance from charity, she is in need of more money; give her my purse, Sir.'

EXTRACT.—LOVE.—On writing this word, we feel our breast fluttering beneath a clogging weight of fear, just as it did—we care not to say how many years ago. It is a strange and a beautiful thing—first, innocent love. There is that in female beauty, which it is pleasure merely to gaze upon; but beware of looking too long. The lustrous black pupil contrasting with the pearly white of the eye and the carinated skin—the clear, placid blue, into which you see down, down to the very soul—the deep hazel, dazzling as a sunlit stream, seen through an opening in its willow banks—all may be gazed upon with impunity ninety-nine times, but at the hundredth, you are a gone man.

The following beautiful toast was revived at a social board a few days ago;—I dinna ken, about politics—here's Friendship in marble, and injury in dust.

TERMS.

Ten shillings currency per year, payable at the end of six months. If paid in advance 1s. 3d. will be deducted. If delayed to the close of the year 1s. 3d. will be added for every six months delay. Grain and most kinds of produce taken in payment.

To mail subscribers the postage will be charged in addition. No paper discontinued, except at the discretion of the publishers, until arrears are paid.

RATES OF ADVERTISING. Six lines and under, two shillings for the first insertion, and 6d. for every subsequent insertion. Above six lines and not exceeding ten, two shillings and nine pence; every subsequent insertion seven pence half penny.

Above ten lines, 3d per line for the first insertion, and one penny for each subsequent insertion. A liberal discount to those who advertise by the year.

Advertisements not otherwise ordered will be inserted till forbid in writing and charged accordingly. Communications must be addressed to JAMES MOIR FERRIS, Editor; and if by mail, post paid.

STANDARD AGENTS,

Daniel Campbell, Pigeon-hill. Eliza Crosssett, St. Armand. Dr. H. N. May, Phillipsburg. Galloway Freleigh, Bedford. Capt. Jacob Ruiter, Nelsonville, Dunham. Albert Barney, P. M., Churchville. Jacob Cook, P. M., Brome. P. H. Knowlton, Brome. Samuel Wood, M. P. P. Farnham. Whipple Wells, Farnham. Henry-Bright, Sutton. William Davis, Stanbridge Ridge. Maj. Isaac Wiley, Henrysburg. Henry Wilson, La Cole. Levi A. Coit, Potton. Capt. John Powell, Richford, Vermont. Nathan Hale, Troy. Albert Chapman, Caldwell's Manor. Capt. Daniel Salls, parish of St. George. E. M. Toof, Burlington, Vt. Enos Bartlett, jun., East part of Sutton.

Persons, wishing to become Subscribers to the *Mississquoi Standard*, will please leave their names with any of the above Agents, to whom also, or at the Office in Freleighsburg, all payments must be made.

Look at this!!!

A yard of Calico for a pound of Butter. THE subscriber has received fresh from the market, and offers for sale at his Store in Bedford, a great variety of beautiful French Muslins, London Chintz and Prints of different qualities. Also a new and splendid assortment of Gentlemen's Summer wear; all a little cheaper and better style of Goods, than any offered at present to the public. Groceries of the best qualities. All kinds of country produce will be received in payment for Dry Goods.

PHILIP H. MOORE. Bedford, August 16th, 1836.



FRANKLIN STEREOTYPE FOUNDRY

SMITH, FARRINGTON & EATON, respectfully inform the printers of the Upper & Lower Provinces, and the public generally, that having established a

STEREOTYPE FOUNDRY,

AT BURLINGTON, VT.

they hold themselves ready to execute any work which a kind public may feel disposed to have them with. They hazard nothing in saying that they can do work cheaper, and in as good style as can be done at any Foundry, in the United States. Leads furnished at the Franklin Foundry, on the most reasonable terms.

A great variety of

CUTS

on hand and for sale at the F. S. F.

BLANKS of all kinds Stereotyped at short notice. Old Type taken in pay for work, at 6 cents per pound.

College Street, Burlington Vt. } January 12 1836.

TO THE PUBLIC.

All kinds of Job Printing, executed at this office on the shortest notice. A good supply of School certificates, blank deeds, &c. on hand, and at as low a rate as can be purchased at any other place.

Freleighsburg, February, 1836.

26,000 SUBSCRIBERS!

PHILADELPHIA MIRROR

THE splendid patronage awarded to the Philadelphia Saturday Courier, induces the editors to commence the publication, under the above title, of a quarto edition of their popular journal, so long known to be the largest Family Newspaper in the United States, with a list of near TWENTY SIX THOUSAND SUBSCRIBERS.—The new feature recently introduced of furnishing their readers with new books with the best of literature of the day, having proved so eminently successful, the plan will be continued. Six volumes of the celebrated writings of Captain Marryat, and sixty-five of Mr. Brooks valuable letters from Europe, have already been published without interfering with its news and miscellaneous reading. The Courier is the largest and cheapest family newspaper ever issued in this country, containing articles in Literature, Science and Arts; Internal Improvement; Agriculture; in short every variety of topics usually introduced into a public journal. Giving full accounts of sales, markets, and news of the latest dates.

It is published at the low price of 2 dollars. For this small sum subscribers get valuable and entertaining matter, each week enough to fill a common book of 200 pages, and equal to 52 volumes a year, and which is estimated to be read, weekly, by at least two hundred thousand people, scattered in all parts of the country, from Maine to Florida, and from the sea board to the Lakes. The paper has been so long established as to render it too well known to require an extended prospectus, the publishers, will do no more than refer to the two leading daily political papers of opposite politics. The Pennsylvania says: 'The Saturday Courier is the largest, and one of the best family newspapers in the Union'; the other, the enquirer and Daily Courier, says, 'it is the largest journal published in Philadelphia, and one of the very best in the United States.' The New York Star says we know of nothing more liberal on the part of the Editors, and no means more efficacious to draw out the dormant talents of our country, than their unexampled liberality in offering literary prizes.

The Albany Mercury of March 30th, 1836, says, 'the Saturday Courier, is decidedly the best Family Newspaper ever published in this or any other country, and its value is duly appreciated by the public, if we may judge from its vast circulation, which exceeds 25,000 per week! Its contents are agreeably varied, and each number contains more really valuable "reading matter" than is published in a week in any daily paper in the Union.—Its mammoth dimensions enable its enterprising proprietors, Messrs. Woodward & Clarke of Philadelphia, to publish in its columns, in the course of the year, several of the most interesting new works that issue from the British press, which cannot fail to give to its permanent interest, and render it worthy of preservation. To meet the wishes, therefore, of such of their subscribers as desire to have their numbers bound, they have determined on issuing an edition of the Courier in the Quarto form, which will render it much more convenient for reading when it is bound in a volume, and thus greatly enhance its value.'

Under the title of the *Philadelphia Mirror*, will commence with the publication of the Prize Tale, to which was awarded the prize of one hundred dollars, written by Miss Leslie, editor of the splendid Annual the Token, and author of the Pennell Sketches and other valuable contributions to American Literature. A large number of poems, tales, &c. offered in competition for the 500 dollars premiums, will add value and interest to the succeeding numbers, which will also be enriched by a story from Miss Sedgwick, author of *Hope Leslie*, *The Linwoods*, &c., whose talents have been so justly and extensively appreciated, both at home and abroad.

This approved FAMILY NEWSPAPER is entirely neutral in religious and political matters, and the uncompromising opponent of quackery of every kind.

MAPS.

In addition to all of which the publishers intend furnishing their patrons with a series of engraved Maps, embracing the twenty-five States of the Union, &c exhibiting the situation, &c. of rivers, towns, mountains, lakes, the sea board, internal improvements, as displayed in canals, rail roads &c., with other interesting and useful features, roads distances, &c. forming a complete Atlas for general use and information, handsomely executed, and each distinct map on a large quarto sheet at an expense which nothing but the splendid patronage which for six years past has been so generously extended to them, could warrant.

TERMS.

The Philadelphia Saturday Courier is still continued in its large form at the same price as heretofore. The Philadelphia Mirror being a quarto edition of the Saturday Courier, with its increased attractions, and printed on the best fine white paper of the same size as the New York *Albion*, will be put at precisely one half the price of that valuable journal, viz: Three dollars per annum, payable in advance, (including the *Albion*.)

WOODWARD & CLARKE. Philadelphia.

Cash for Wool!

NOTICE

I hereby given that two shillings currency per pound will be paid at the Factory of the British American Land Company at Sherbrooke, for clean native Wool, average quality, the produce of the Eastern Townships. Sherbrooke, May 10, 1836. V2-7

SMITH'S Cheap Store.

New & Splendid Goods.

THE subscriber begs leave to announce to his friends and the public, that he has just received one of the most extensive, splendid and general assortments of

Goods

ever offered for sale in this section of the country. All of which are of the very first quality and latest fashions. Without particularizing, he solicits most respectfully, a fair examination of his Goods and prices, before purchases are made elsewhere.

Every kind of Farmers' Produce received in payment, for which the highest price will be paid. W. W. SMITH. Mississquoi Bay, June 28, 1836. V2 12th.

ST. ALBANS, MAY 31, 1836

New & Cheap GOODS.

I have received and now offer for sale, at my old stand, a large and general assortment of

Fancy & Staple Goods,

including a large stock of

Sheetings, Tickings, Cotton Yarn, Candlewick, Batts, Wadding, Paper Hangings, Broad, cloth Cassimeres, Satinets, Silks, Bombazines, Calicoes, Muslins, Laces, Jacksonets, Bonnets, Ribbons, Gloves, Hosiery, &c. &c.

Hardware and Crockery.

Teas, Tobacco, Snuff, Sugar, Molasses, Coffee, Salaratus, Glass, Nails, Flour, &c.

All a little CHEAPER than my neighbors. Will Purchasers call and examine Goods & prices?

ORANGE ADAMS.

TO THE AFFLICTED

DR. M. HATCH'S VEGETABLE PILLS FOR THE

the only SAFE AND CERTAIN REMEDY

FOR THE

PILES

This medicine has stood the test of 20 years' experience in extensive private practice, and has stood without a rival since its introduction to the public for positively curing this troublesome complaint. Price, 5 shillings.

EWEN'S ANTIBILIOUS AND CATHARTIC

PILLS:

an easy and safe family medicine for all bilious complaints; jaundice, flatulence, indigestion, fever and ague, costiveness, headache, diarrhoea, dyspepsia, or any disease arising from a deranged state of the stomach and bowels. Price, whole boxes 2s and 6d, half boxes 1s and 3d.

DR. ASA HOLDRIDGE'S

GREEN PLASTER.

for dressing and curing immediately all kinds of fresh cuts and wounds; which from its strong adhesive qualities supersedes all other kinds of dressings; and if the directions are strictly adhered to, will in no instance require a renewal. It is also advantageously used in cleansing and healing all old sores and foul ulcers. Price, 1s and 3d.

DR. WARNER'S

INFALLIBLE ITCH OINTMENT.

Warranted to contain not a particle of mercury or other deleterious drug; and if seasonably applied will require one application only!! Price 1s and 3d.

All the above are supported by abundant and respectable testimony, as may be seen by applying to the following agents, whereto medicines may be purchased—

Hapgood, Clarencelle; Beardsley & Goodnow, Henrysburg; Munson & Co. Phillipsburg; Dr. Oliver Newell, and Levi Stevens, Dunham; Cook & Foss, Brome; Hedge & Lyman, and George Bent, Montreal; Joseph E. Barrett, post-rider, Freleighsburg, and many other Druggists and Dealers throughout the Province. Also at the Druggist Store in Freleighsburg.